Guinean Population Emigrant to Spain Has Very Little Awareness of the Donation and Transplantation of Organs

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\textbf{ABSTRACT}

\textbf{Introduction.} The Guinean population is an emerging group in Europe, but the group’s awareness of organ donation and transplantation has not been studied.

\textbf{Objective.} To analyze the attitude toward organ donation among the population born in Guinea living in Spain.

\textbf{Methods.} The population older than 15 years, born in Guinea, and resident in Spain was studied, stratified by age and sex, according to census data and immigrant assistance associations. The valuation tool used was the attitude questionnaire toward organ donation PCID-DTO RIOS (questionnaire on “Donor International Collaborative Project” on organ donation and transplantation developed by Dr Rios). A random selection of people to survey was based on stratification. Support from African immigration support associations was needed to advise on the location of potential respondents. The completion was anonymous and self-administered. A descriptive statistic was performed, and Student $t$, $\chi^2$, and Fisher tests and a logistic regression analysis were applied.

\textbf{Results.} In all, 181 Guineans were surveyed, of whom 32\% ($n = 58$) were in favor of the donation of their own organs after death, 32\% ($n = 57$) were against, and 36\% ($n = 66$) were undecided. The variables that are associated with attitude toward donation are separated mainly into 4 large groups ($P < .001$): (1) knowledge about the process of donation and organ transplantation; (2) attitude toward the manipulation of the body; (3) religious variables; and (4) sociofamily variables, especially in relation to the couple.

\textbf{Conclusions.} The Guinean population emigrant to Spain has an unfriendly attitude toward organ donation.

\textbf{THE POPULATION} of African origin is emigrating massively to the European Economic Community. Every day thousands of African citizens come to the Spanish, French, Italian, and Greek coasts. Within this continent, the Guinean population is an emerging group in Europe, and especially in Spain, but has not been studied in terms of awareness of organ donation and transplantation. This is important, because the group’s members come from countries with little tradition and awareness of organ donation and transplantation and may therefore lead to a drop in donation rates in the countries where they are sent [1]. Especially, we have to keep in mind that more and more patients on the waiting list are of Guinean origin, and more

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and more the group members are potential donors. The objective is to analyze the attitude toward organ donation among the population born in Guinea living in Spain.

METHODS

Population Under Study

The population older than 15 years, born in Guinea and resident in Spain, was studied, stratified by age and sex according to the census data for the population with legal documentation and according to the data provided by the associations of immigrant help for the population without documentation.

Valuation Tool

A validated questionnaire on organ donation for organ transplantation (PCID-DTO Ríos: Questionnaire on “Donor International Collaborative Project” on organ donation and transplantation developed by Dr. Ríos) was used [2–7]. This questionnaire includes questions distributed in 4 subscales or validated factors in the Spanish population, presenting a total explained variance of 63.203% and a Cronbach α reliability coefficient of 0.834.

Fieldwork

The random selection of people to survey was based on stratification. Support from African immigration support associations was needed to advise on the location of potential respondents. The completion was anonymous and self-administered. Verbal consent was requested to assist in the study.

Variables Analyzed

As a dependent variable, the attitude toward the donation of one’s own organs at death was analyzed, and the independent variables were grouped into four groups: (1) knowledge variables about the process of donation and organ transplantation; (2) variables of attitude toward the manipulation of the body; (3) religious variables; and (4) sociofamily variables.

Statistics

A descriptive statistic was performed, and Student t, χ², and Fisher tests and a logistic regression analysis were applied.

RESULTS

Attitude Toward the Donation of One’s Own Organs After Passing Away

In all, 181 Senegalese residents in Spain were surveyed; 32% (n = 58) were in favor of the donation of their own organs after death, 32% (n = 57) were against, and 36% (n = 66) remained undecided. Factors associated with attitude toward organ donation are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Coefficient of Regression β</th>
<th>Standard Error</th>
<th>Odds Ratio (Confidence Interval)</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level of studies</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.323</td>
<td>0.736</td>
<td>10.204 (43.478–2.409)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>3.547</td>
<td>0.889</td>
<td>34.482 (200–6.060)</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University studies</td>
<td>5.369</td>
<td>1.763</td>
<td>200 (421–6.7567)</td>
<td>.002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Variables Affecting Attitude Toward Deceased Organ Donation: Bivariate Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>In Favor (n = 58; 32%)</th>
<th>Against (n = 123; 68%)</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sociopersonal variables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offspring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of studies</td>
<td>University studies</td>
<td>No studies</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge about and attitude toward organ donation and transplantation variables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possibility of needing a transplant for oneself</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To know the concept of brain death</td>
<td>Know the concept</td>
<td>Wrong concept</td>
<td>.009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social interaction and prosocial behavior variables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attitude toward the donation of organs of a relative</td>
<td>In favor</td>
<td>Against</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family comment on donation and transplantation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opinion of the couple toward donation and transplantation</td>
<td>In favor</td>
<td>Against</td>
<td>.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior relationship with donation and transplantation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>.018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perform prosocial activities</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious variables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion of the respondent</td>
<td>Atheists-agnostics, Catholics</td>
<td>Muslims</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Know the attitude of your religion toward transplantation</td>
<td>In favor</td>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>.024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attitude toward the body variables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concern about the possible mutilation after the donation</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceptance of incineration</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceptance of burial</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>.042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceptance of autopsy, if necessary</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>.076</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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